



ALEXANDRIA.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 6.

IF PEOPLE would apply their common sense to all, as well as to some things, their own interests would be subserved the better. This is an essentially selfish world, and men's actions are inspired by what they, at least, believe will redound to their own advantage. This being so, why is not the fact that all the employers in the protected industries are staunch supporters of the protective tariff sufficient, of itself alone, to make it plain that, whether so or not, they think protection is for their benefit, and, by the law of equation, for the detriment of others? Human nature is the same in poor as in rich men. Who ever heard of employees subscribing an immense sum for the benefit of their employers? But the employers of Philadelphia have just promised Mr. Quay one million dollars for the republican election fund. It is in accordance with human nature that they have done so for the benefit of their employees?

MR. MILLS made a speech in New York last Saturday night in which he said: "President Cleveland is the noblest and grandest man who has graced the Presidential chair during the past fifty years." During the earlier period of President Cleveland's term, Mr. Mills made a speech in the U. S. House of Representatives in which he spoke of Mr. Cleveland's administration as the "republican democratic administration." Whether Mr. Cleveland be the "grandest" or the "noblest" President the country has had during the last fifty years is an unsolved question with many people, but nobody doubts that the dread of incurring his displeasure is more potent with democratic Congressmen than was that of any of his predecessors.

SENATOR BLAIR says, "while I would never fight a duel to vindicate my honor, I believe that I would do so to establish a precedent and convince the people of the South that they could not attack a Northern man with impunity." If Mr. Blair would not fight to vindicate his own honor, he need never be in any apprehension of the danger of a duel, that is if he were better acquainted with Southern people, for no Southern man believes he can attack a Northern man with impunity. The ignorance of the Northern people concerning their fellow-citizens of the South is a great drawback to the perfectibility that should subsist between the people of the two sections of a common country.

GENERAL SHERIDAN died last night. He was a great favorite in the North, where his death will be sincerely regretted, and was the idol of the republican party, in whose success he was naturally interested. Most of the prominent soldiers of the war between the States have already crossed the river, and the few remaining are hastening to join them. That all who deserve it may rest under the shade of the trees on the other side is the hope of every brave man, for "the bravest were the tenderest; the loving were the daring."

THE MOST strenuous opposers of any reduction in the tariff are the owners of the large manufacturing in the North, whose cry is that protection protects labor. But it has been found that among the importers of foreign cheap labor by far the largest are these identical men referred to. Their cry is for their workmen, but all the resulting profit is for themselves. When the people of the country shall correctly understand the tariff question the Mills bill will only whet their appetite for low tariff.

BISHOP VINCENT of the M. E. Church has deemed it his duty to enter the field of politics on the same side with the infidel Ingersoll and the free whisky men. He says: "As a true prohibitionist and anti-Romanist I am a republican." It is such talk by such people that will induce many a man who otherwise would not take the trouble to go the polls next November, to make it his business to do so, just to show his detestation of republicanism, if its exponents and principles be such as those referred to.

THE FACT that ten of the colored delegates to the late national republican convention left Chicago without paying their hotel bills will, it is said, induce the hotel keepers of the city in which the next national republican convention may be held to demand payment in advance of all such delegates, or else that they be vouchered for by responsible white men.

MR. CARNEGIE clears a million and a half a year by means of the protective tariff on iron; and yet he employs Hungarian labor in his mines at ninety cents a day. No wonder Mr. Carnegie is in favor of a high tariff on iron.

From Washington

[Special Correspondence of the ALEX. GAZETTE.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6, 1888.

This was the day for the regular meeting of the Senate District of Columbia Committee, but as usual no quorum was present, and so again the consideration of the Mt. Vernon Avenue bill had to go over, as it is feared, will be the case on all the subsequent meetings days of the committee during the present session of Congress. A little tact and management could get an appropriation for a road from the national capital to Mt. Vernon at this session, but it seems that either both are lacking, or else that no member of either house is very deeply interested in matter.

The Court of Claims will not render a

decision in the case of the claim of Colonel Mosby for the recovery of \$15,000 in fees which belonged to him, but which he turned into the Treasury when U. S. consul at Hong Kong, until October.

General Mahone passed through here Sunday on his way home from New York, to which city he went to consult with Mr. Quay, chairman of the national republican committee. The result of the consultation was entirely satisfactory to the General, who will be recognized by Mr. Quay's committee as the head of the republican party in Virginia. The General says there will be only one republican electoral ticket in Virginia, and that that will be the one selected at the Petersburg convention.

In the House to-day after the reading of a communication from the President in respect of the death of General Sheridan, General Wheeler, of Alabama, and Col. Hooker, of Mississippi, both spoke in laudation of the deceased, the latter moving that the House adjourn as a mark of respect for his memory. Some of the super loyal republicans in the House don't at all seem to relish the prominent part the "rebel brigadiers" take in the Sheridan business, and some of the republican members from Virginia ridicule the part referred to, and say it is unnatural that it should be sincere.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Reagan, of Texas, presented a petition of certain citizens of Frederick county, Va., for amendments to the interstate commerce law. Resolutions of regret for the death of General Sheridan were adopted, and Mr. Farwell, of Illinois, introduced a bill for giving Mrs. Sheridan an annual pension of \$5,000. Mr. Blair introduced a resolution authorizing the President to open negotiations with Great Britain for the political union of Canada or any part thereof with the United States. Mr. Edmunds, from the Judiciary Committee, on a bill to remove the political disabilities of an ex-Confederate, reported that the fact that a man, before the war, had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States as a U. S. district attorney and subsequently entered the Confederate service, did not subject him to any political disabilities. A subject him to any political disabilities. A subject him to any political disabilities.

It is reported to-day that the tariff bill will not be reported to the Senate before the 15th or 20th, and that then there will be a long debate upon it; but the prevailing warm weather has driven many of the Senators away, and made some of those here sick, so the desire to adjourn as soon as possible may hasten matters somewhat.

Congressman Bowen, republican, who has just returned from his district, the 9th Virginia, says he has not heard the report that General Walker, of Wytheville, had left the democratic party, decided, and that if it be true the General will be likely to carry others with him, as he is a man of influence in that section of the State.

Congressman Yost says the only man he has heard of as a possible rival of his for the republican congressional nomination is Judge George S. Stevens, of Nelson county. Mr. Yost says the anti Mahone portion of his party in Virginia will meet on the 8th instant and determine what they will do in respect of their Presidential electoral ticket. It is rumored in and about the navy department that an entire overhauling of the divisions of construction and repairing, equipment and recruiting, and steam engineering will soon be commenced in that department, and that many changes will be made in the office holders thereof in that department.

General Schofield being the senior major general in the army will probably be in command thereof. As there is now no necessity for a general or a lieutenant general, it is hoped that at least no democratic congressman may propose to raise General Schofield's rank.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

A fire in Norfolk Saturday destroyed \$3000 worth of property.

There were two cases of sunstroke in Norfolk last Saturday.

M. C. Treiber, of Staunton, has made an assignment. Assets and liabilities not stated.

Burwell B. Ewell, of Accomack county, died several days ago at his home, aged 62 years.

The work of rebuilding the burnt district in Suffolk has already commenced. More than one half the loss was covered by insurance.

The delegates from Accomack to the democratic congressional convention for the first district are solid for State Senator Blackstone.

The shipment of cattle from The Plains, Fauquier county, has been light for the past few weeks; but there are still many cattle in the county.

An employee of a well known commercial concern has defaulted in Richmond for \$2,500, but the name of the party and the details have not been suppressed.

Miss Cecelia Fletcher, sister of Robert H. and Edwin Fletcher, died at the residence of the latter, in Fauquier county, on the 27th ult., in the 56th year of her age.

Two men, giving their names as George Hind, of Rochester, N. Y., and M. W. Lindsay, of New York city, are under arrest at Petersburg, charged with passing counterfeit money.

The democratic voters of Fauquier will hold precinct meetings on the 15th to appoint delegates to the district convention to be held in this city on September 5 to nominate a candidate for Congress.

During a thunder squall yesterday afternoon the residence of Mark Hughes, in the Gosport section of Portsmouth, was struck by lightning and damaged. Mrs. Hughes was badly stunned and partially paralyzed by the shock.

At Wilmington, Del., on Saturday, the Pusey & Jones Company launched a steamer for the O. D. Dominion Steamship Company, 100 feet long, 20 feet beam and 7 feet depth of hold. She will ply between Norfolk and Suffolk, and will be fitted for both passengers and freight.

Steps are being taken by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to double track its entire and across West Virginia, from Clifton Forge, to Huntington, on the Ohio river. The tunnels on the route are already of double track width.

The result of the recent Mahone conference in Petersburg is said to have been the endorsement for Congress of R. W. Arnold, who has formally announced himself as a candidate. It is not thought that Langston stands any chance of a nomination in the Farnville convention.

A colored flagman on the Norfolk and Western Railroad, between Big Spring and Dyerly's, went to sleep Saturday with his head resting against one of the rails. A train came along and the wheels caught his hair and almost completely scalped him. He was taken to Roanoke for medical attention.

Messrs. Bathune and Jeffries sold on July 31, to Miss Fannie R. Bathune, the store house and lot on Main street, in Manassas, belonging to L. R. Houchens, for \$1,400 cash. They also sold on August 2, Mr. J. C. Alport's farm at Cassanova to Mr. G. T. Williams, of Middlesex county, for \$10,000 cash.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Theodore Thomas, it is said, will disband his orchestra.

A heavy rain fell in Baltimore yesterday for two hours, and did some damage.

A number of Naval Academy graduates have been discharged with one year's sea pay.

One negro man was murdered in Washington last Saturday night and another probably fatally cut.

Rev. Joshua Yeager, the oldest clergyman in the Lutheran Ministry of Pennsylvania, is dead, aged 86 years.

The democrat of the fourth congressional district of Texas have unanimously renominated David B. Culbertson for Congress.

It is estimated that there are 125,000 Hebrews in New York city, a number a little less than one-third the entire population of the race in the United States.

Robert Elder, aged 13, shot and killed his father, John Elder, on Saturday at Ham-montoc, N. J. They were both in love with the same woman. The murderer escaped.

Gen. Philip Henry Sheridan died at Non-quitt, Mass., last night. He began to grow worse in the afternoon, and gradually sank. His illness began about the middle of May. He was in the 55th year of his age.

Ex-Governor Porter, of Indiana, has written another letter in reply to a friend urging him to accept the gubernatorial nomination, in which he positively and unconditionally refuses to accept the proffered honor.

Hon. Adin Thayer, who, next to Senator Hoar, has for years been the most conspicuous figure in the politics of Massachusetts, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, at 7 o'clock Saturday morning at Worcester.

The relations of Italy and France have become strained in consequence of the annexation by the former of Masowah, Abyssinia, and the island of Zula, to the south of it. Austria has acquiesced readily in this annexation, and has surrendered at Massawa the right exercised of protecting Austrian subjects from its irregularities of local judicial procedure. France, however, strenuously opposes the annexation, and refuses to surrender its rights under the capitulations.

COMMUNICATED.

The Proposed New Grades.

There is at this time pending in the City Council a measure, the importance of which the public at large know but very little of. It is but seldom that sweeping and radical change in the grades of the streets is proposed, as is embraced in the measure now before the Council. The citizens, whose property interests are most affected by the proposed changes, are in blissful ignorance of the calamity that is impending over and threatening them. There has been no publicity given to the details and particulars of the measure, as to the changes, damages, or costs it would involve, or as to how it would affect the property along its line. The people, indeed, have a vague idea that it is a general measure for grading, paving, and improving the streets, and therefore do not realize that if the present bill is carried out in detail they will be involved in ruinous loss and damage by the injury done to their property, in the impairment of its value, by the heavy costs necessary to restate it, and by the burdensome tax for grading and paving in front of their premises, which they will have to bear. Knowledge on any subject, to be of value, must be timely. It will be too late when the damage is done, to wake up to its realization; the remedy then will be past.

It can be clearly shown, I think, that this is one of those questions in which the people are the most interested parties, and that they should have protection, or they will protect themselves. I now proceed to notice some of the prominent features of the so called street improvement measure. I can only advert to a few which most impressed me at the time I had the opportunity of inspecting the plot or map. The data for the heights are presumed to be correct, as they were given by an engineer of reputed competency. The map itself, as I understood, was made by other parties, who worked up and used the aforesaid data, in equating and delineating the grades thereon. It is to the map and some of its peculiar features that I desire to call attention. First, then, beginning on the corner of King and Patrick streets, and running north to Cameron, the map shows a rise or hip in the middle of the square of three feet or more, done I was said to pitch the water both ways. This change of grade will raise the sidewalks above the first floors of some of the houses on the west side of this square. It will subject them to expense of raising their floors, steps and cellar doors, and in some it will necessitate a change in the second story floors, and also the roofs, to get a proper height for the stories. There is no telling what the damage and cost will be by such a radical departure from the present line. Now, the most singular thing in this matter is that there is no necessity for any change of grade whatever on this square; the present line for about 90 feet, falls to King street by a gentle descent. The rest of the square falls to Cameron street by an easy decline and so ample provision is already made to carry off all the water that falls on this square. In the name of common sense, what is the propriety for a change of grade here? especially when it can be seen that the proposed change is in every respect an injury and a serious detriment to the square, by raising a hill in the centre, thereby making its appearance and injury to the grade on this square, as it has fully two feet fall. Yet notwithstanding these facts that are so apparent to all, the map shows another hill or raise of 18 inches or more in the centre of this square also. The mapmaker must have been partial to crooked lines; a straight line was too tame or common a thing to be employed, or else in making the map there was a strange oblivion to the rights of the grade on this square, as it has fully two feet fall. Yet notwithstanding these facts that are so apparent to all, the map shows another hill or raise of 18 inches or more in the centre of this square also. 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